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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Some Words to Republicans.

Republicans who may think of gratifying their indignation at Mr. JEROME for his remarks regarding the Hon. THOMAS C. PLATT, which he has since modified satisfactorily, should remember that coolness or sluggishness on their part at the polls next Tuesday may have an extremely injurious effect upon the Republican campaign for

Governor next fall. The so-called independent voters of New York city are heart and soul for the election of SETH Low and the entire fusion ticket, which, according to every recognized rule of politics, is entitled to the full Republican support. They will inevitably resent Republican failure to give them now what they properly regard as their due.

Let us elect Low and his companions by an overwhelming majority.

The Bryan Democrats and Mr. Shepard.

Some of the Bryan Democrats in this town are in earnest yet, though twice defeated in national elections. We judge this is so because they tell us so in communications addressed to this office in good faith but not necessarily for publication.

These Bryan Democrats, whether they are to be counted in tens or in hundreds or in thousands, have memories. They hold in especial contempt the gentleman running for Mayor on the Democratic ticket. They respect him less than they would if his departure from party allegiance in 1896 had been permanent. They regard him as a tergiversator and a self-seeker in politics. They profess privately that they are mighty glad now of the chance to

get a whack at him. If Mr. EDWARD M. SHEPARD could meet the Bryanite Democrats of the Greater New York under his favorite conditions of political discussion-that is, if he could meet them and talk to them without being talked back to-he would assure them that the issues of this municipal campaign had nothing to do with national politics, or Bryanism, or sixteen to one, or the memories of 1896 and 1900. Shepard would make a very smooth argument to that effect.

But if the Bryanite Democrats could meet Mr. SHEPARD and talk to him without being talked back to, it is probable that they would make quite as strong an argument in support of the proposition that his candidacy has a good deal to do with national politics and sixteen to one; that its main purpose, indeed, is not to reform Tammany but ite Democrats, have still at heart.

The leader of the party in the last two national elections evidently sees week's Commoner, "The Democrats have been divided and weakened by the efforts of the Gold Democrats to emasculate the party creed. If the Kansas City platform Democrats were to follow the example set by the Gold Democrats, the party would be overwhelmingly defeated in all the States in which the leaders have shown themselves hostile to Democratic principles as enunciated last year."

It is true that Mr. BRYAN goes on perfunctorily to advise his followers to be regular and vote the reorganizers' tickets nevertheless, but his advice applies only to the State tickets where has nothing to say about the desirability in a municipal contest wherein a victory for SHEPARD will aggrandize an individual hostile to Democratic principles as enunciated last year.

And even if Mr. BRYAN had specifically invited his friends in New York to sink their patural resentment and help elect as Mayor the man they particularly despise, how many of the same would hang up their guns and sheathetheir knives before pext Tuesday?

The Treasury and the Money Market.

The action of the Secretary of the and also in the trial court's instructions Treasury in suddenly renewing his to the jury. offer to purchase long-term Governpremium, is, to say the least, comewhat

serprising. It will be said, commonly, that the Secretary has done this for the "relief" of the money market; but as money on demand is now in abundant supply at \$ to 4 per cent. interest, ac loans running from three to six months are freely should be "relieved" is abourd.

these demands have begun and bid fair to continue. By practically furnishing the money required for export, the Secretary of the Treasury can, it is said, render any strain upon the banks or private banking houses impossible. If this is the reason for the Secretary's case of Commonwealth se. Hoston,

action, we think that the better sentiment in the financial community holds that it would have been wiser for him to have allowed private commercial and banking interests to first do something themselves toward preventing trouble, or even toward partially meeting it, delaying his own action until the need of his succor became apparent. In every other country of the world thought desirable to prevent them, the prevailing rate for the use of money is allowed to rise. The Bank of England and the Bank of France are thus raising their rates of discount in order to attract gold from this country to Europe. Any action which tends to make money easier here facilitates these gold exports rather than inconveniences them. It may turn out, therefore, that the pouring out of money by the National

Treasury will be just the thing which

should not have been done. Moreover-and there is no harm in speaking about the matter plainly-'relief" of the money market means, in nine cases out of ten, relief of a local speculative situation. The normal and proper relief at such a time is a reduction of loans on the part of public and private lenders, which of course serves to lessen the quantity of money which is required to carry on speculative transactions. As has just been shown, there is even now no demand for aid from this portion of the financial world. Easy money tends to promote speculation rather than to discourage it. It has not escaped the eye of attentive observers that the loans of the Wall Street banks have contracted very little in the last two months, despite the \$25,000,000 paid out by Mr. GAGE through his previous bond purchases. In other words, these banks were content to let the National Treasury do all the work of "relieving' the situation while they themselves lent money as freely as ever. It would not be a happy result of Mr. GAGE's renewed offer to buy bonds if these banks should, so far from contracting their

still, actually expand them. It is possible, however, that the real consideration which induced Mr. GAGE again to buy bonds is one far removed from any thought of the money market. It is evident that at the next session of Congress laws will be passed only with very great difficulty, if at all, so reducing the present internal revenues that the growing surplus in the Federal Treasury will, from this cause alone, be checked. Congress regards the surplus not with dismay but with delight, for it wants to have plenty of money to spend upon river and harbor improvements and for scores of other schemes that have powerful interests back of them. It is more than likely that Secretary GAGE believes that it would be better to buy bonds with the surplus rather than to expend it in the various ways which Congress will undoubtedly propose; and if that is his belief, few will be found to con-

loans or even keeping them at a stand-

The Supreme Court on the Admission of Proof of a Distinct Crime.

One of the grounds of reversal of the conviction of ROLAND B. MOLINEUX by the Court of Appeals for the murder of Mrs. KATHERINE ADAMS was that evito set up a new anti-Bryanite leader, dence had been received by the trial who will attempt to reorganize the court tending to prove MOLINEUX guilty of enother and distinct murder, the kill- for EDWARD MORSE SHEPARD. to the cause which they, the old Bryan- ing of HENRY C. BARNETT. It is, therefore, interesting to note that in a recent case the Supreme Court of the United States made a certain ruling, which this clearly. Mr. BRYAN says in this clearly indicates that the decision of the

Court of Appeals was right. In the latter part of July, 1898, five persons, including a man named Homes BIRD, sailed up the Yukon River in the Klondike region on an adventure in search of gold. They went on a small steam launch, towing a scow laden with clothes and provisions sufficient to last then, about two years. In September, 1898, they went into winter quarters, and began the construction of a cabin on the banks of the Yukon about six hundred miles from St. Michaels. On Sept. 27 of that year, in a quarrel caused by some question about the division of the supplies, one of the party there are State elections this year. He named HURLIN was shot and killed by BIRD. Aside from the victim and the of voting for Mr. EDWARD M. SHEPARD slaver, two others of the party were present at the time of the homicide, and the killing of HUBLIN was not denied; and at the trial which took place in the United States District Court for the District of Alaska, the principal question was whether the killing was malicious or was in self-defence. The man was convicted and the case was carried, by writ of error and writ of certiorari, to the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, it being claimed that certain fatal errors had been committed in the admission of evidence,

The trial Judge substantially took ment bonds at an exceedingly high from the jury the question of selfdefence, because he charged that if the killing was premeditated and wilful, and was not in the necessary defence of the defendant, it was their duty to find the defendant guilty; and he failed to qualify this instruction by the further charge all the great financial centres at from that if the defendant believed and had reason to believe that the killing was necessary for his defence, then he was offered by all the banks and trust com- not guilty. This error in the charge panies at from 4 to 5 per cent. on ordinary | was held to be substantial by the figcollateral, and as merchants have not prone Court of the United States, and for a very long time past experienced that court, at the same time, passed on any difficulty in getting all the money the question as to the admission of eviwanted for their business at the usual dence of such a state of enmity on the part rates, the idea that the money market of the accused against the deceased. as to warrant the jury in finding that the But it may be further said that the Soc- act of the accused in shooting the deretary of the Treasury, by taking proper ceased was the result of a prefixieting action at this time, is endeavoring to unfriendly feeling. The Court sustained evert future stringency and trouble the exception taken to the admission in the money situation. Extraordinary of such evidence, saying "We cannot demands for money in every European say that the testimony did not suffice country are in evidence, and gold ex- to turn the scale against the prisoner,"

where it was held by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts that under an indictment charging one act of adultery at a particular time and place, evidence of other acts of a similar character at other times and places is inad-

missible, the Massachusetts Court saying: " It is a universal rule, in the trial of criminal cases, that nothing shall be given in evidence which des not directly tend to the proof or the disproof when gold exports are feared and it is of the master in issue. The prosecuting officer is not, therefore, allowed to give evidence of facts tending to prove a similar, but distinct offence, for the purpose of raising an inference or presumption that the accused committed the particular act with which he is charged."

The Supreme Court of the United Social Democratic party.

The Greater New York Democracy, as States in its opinion rendered by Mr. Justice SHIRAS then said:

" But even if it be conceded that prior conduct of the accused may be put in evidence in order to show that he had feelings of enmity toward the deceased, we are clear that the testimony wa wrongfully admitted in the present case, because the time of the incident testified to, more than a month before the homicide, was too remote, and ecause the incident itself did not tend to prove any feeling of enmity on the part of BIRD to the eased, such as to warrant the jury in inferring that the subsequent homicide was malicious and premeditated. The particular riolence threatened was not against the deceased, but against another nember of the party; and the vulgar language stributed to the accused was of a character not unusual among coarse men engaged in such an

And from the whole case it would seem to be the view of our highest Federal Court that evidence of a distinct crime or of violence threatened not against the party killed but against some one else, is inadmissible, and that its c.lmission the reversal of the judgment of con-

The Croker System.

For straight, hard hitting this bit of Mr. Low's speech at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Thursday night is as good as anything in the campaign:

" At the outset of the campaign I called attention to the fact that Mr. CROKER, living in England, controlled Tammany Hall and through Tam many controlled the city government.

"This statement has never been denied. On the contrary, Mr. Choken now comes forward during these closing days of the campaign and states that he goes to England for his health. [Laughter.] This is as much as to say that he is not in New York for his health. In other words, he is here strictly for business.

"And what is his business? He has told us him self. We are not imputing to him this charge. He has stated that he is here in the interest of his own pocket, because when he is in politics that is he only interest he has."

There is no concealment about Crokerism. Mr. CROKER lives in New York a ten months there to one here, and he probably spends \$100 there to \$1 here. But, here or there, Mr. CROKER rules Tammany Hall, and works all the time for his pocket.

Mr. Low argues that this is bad in principle and, pointing to the result, that it is vicious in practice. In this election be represents the opposition to the Croker system, and those who are opposed to it will vote for Low.

It's Up to You.

If you were a man who lived on the price of a woman's shame you would have no doubt as to how you would vote next Tuesday, or as to whether you would vote at all. You would vote, and vote

If you were one who kept a misnamed tempted to their ruin the daughters of poor men and women who had but little in their homes of anything but dreariness and drudgery, you would have no doubt as to how you would vote. It would pleasure or for profit on election day pefore you had cast your vote for EDWARD MORSE SHEPARD.

If you kept a "fence" you would see to it that every bookkeeper and clerk in your employ voted early on election day, and that he voted for EDWARD MORSE SHEPARD.

If you made your living by running crooked roulette wheels or fixed faro boxes or by manufacturing those precious articles of commerce you would feel yourself remiss in your best interests if you did not vote for EDWARD MORSE SHEPARD.

You are probably not of this kind, but if you think of voting for SHEPARD you will find terribly bad company at the polls.

Better vote for Low.

JAPAN TO BE MORE AGGRESSIVE. New Minister of Foreign Affairs Has His Eyes on Cores and China.

VICTORIA. B. C., Nov. 1.-According to news received by the steamer Idzumi Maru, which arrived to-day, Mr Kemura, the newly appointed Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, is determined on an assertive policy with respect to Corea and China. He seeks to promote Japan's interests in these two countries and to take decisive measures so far as such a course does not disturb tranquility in the East. Japanese travellers to Corea and China are to be encouraged and all possible facilities are to be given for the material development

of Japanese commerce and industry When the revision of the treaty of commoree between China and Japan is brought up for discussion, Mr. Kemura intends to me to sungest that the actual of the inde-acquire concessions not inferior to those pendent press in advicing its readers to vot quire concessions not inferior to those England or Germany, and he is now conducting investigations along that bine. The most remarkable fact is eaid to be the unanimity of opinion between himself and the Ministers of War and of the Navy and the Ministers of War and of the Navy The Japanese standing equation is to be despatched to the Corean and Chinese constwise ports as far as the funds per-init it for the purpose of affording every convenience to Japanese residents abroad

Two Romes Plead the Inwritten Law.

From the Nushaille American homeners Ky , Oct in The Detaber term of the Pulaski Circuit Court convened here this morning Besider a large musiker of friony and misdemeanor came there are two Nancy Binniey and Phoete King, charged with murder in the killing of Ersey Bellers, near Talseville in this county. August, inco

BEFORE THE BATTLE

Eighty-eight offices are to be filled by the votes of the electors of the borough of Manhattan, wholly or partly, on Tuesday next. The longest term of a candidat be voted for is fourteen years; the shortest is one year. Fu'l nominations have been made by six political organizations for all the offices, of which list, two, those of the Republicans and of the Citizens' Union, are practically identical, except inithe case of some minor local offices. Three of the full tickets nominated are by outside political organizations which have no chance of success for any one of their eighty-eight candidates, the Prohibitionists, the Socialist Labor party and the

the organization at the head of which is Mr. J. C. Sheehan is called, has candidates for all the city and county offices and for district offices except in Assembly districts Five, Twelve, Eighteen, Twentyone, Twenty-six and Twenty-seven. There are fewer independent nominations of outside groups or parties than has been the case in any preceding election since the adoption of the present system of voting by tickets distributed by election officers, in 1890, and more especially since the system of voting by crossmarks was introduced in the election of 1895.

On the Tammany ticket there are a larger number of candidates running for reelection than on either of the other six tickets in the field. On the fusion judicial ticket three of the four candidates for Supreme Court Judge, however, are present Judges renominated for a full term, on the Tammany judicial ticket, one Supreme Court Judge and one City Court udge only have been renominated. The Mayor, Comptroller and President of the Board of Aldermen are chosen from the constitutes substantial error, warranting five boroughs into which the city of New York is now subdivided, without reference to the residents of either but so general is the predominance of the borough of Manhattan in the matter of nominations that five of the seven tickets in the field for Mayor are headed by residents of Manhattan and two only by residents of Brooklyn borough, and these two latter are the Tammany and the Social Democracy party tickets.

> Of the candidates for the office of Comptroller the nominees on three tickets are residents of the borough of Brooklyn, the nominees on two tickets are residents of the borough of Manhattan, and the nominces of two tickets are residents of the borough of The Bronx. One of the latter candidates is on the Prohibition ticket.

For the office of President of the Board of Aldermen, whose chief duty after Jan. 1, 1902, will be to preside over the one legislative board which on that day will supersede the present Municipal Council, but who will succeed to any vacancy in the Mayor's office should any arise by death, disability, resignation or removal of the latter officer, the candidates on six of the seven tickets are residents of the borough small part of the time and in England a of Manhattan and one only, the candidate great part of the time. He spends say of the Socialist Labor party is a resident of New Brighton in the borough of Richmond. No other resident of the borough of Richmond is running for any office voted for by the electors of Manhattan this year and on the ticket to be voted by the Manhattan electors on Tuesday there is no resident of the borough of Queens.

In one district of New York, a candidate for Assembly, nominated for the Republicans and the members of the Greater New York Democrary or Sheehan party, has declined the nomination but is being voted for, notwithstanding, under the decision of the Supreme Court which limits the period during which the candidate regularly nominated can decline to the time fixed under the Election law, On the Republican licket this candidate has given one address within the boundaries of the district in which he is running; on the Greater New York Democracy ticket he has given an address in another section hotel into which Stanton street "cadets" | for Alderman in the Twenty-fifth district, the south boundary of which is Fourteenth street and the northern boundary of which is Thirty-sixth street, resides according to the Tammany certificate of nomination in West 150th street. All the Republican and Citizens' Union fusion candidates never occur to you to do anything for local offices are residents of the districts in which they are running.

It is a peculiarity of this year's nominations for elective office in New York that more Scandinavians, Swedes, Lanes and Norwegians are on voting tickets than has ever been the case before in New York. and despite the steadily increasing number of Italian voters in New York a lesser number of Italian candidates than in any recent election.

The total registration of Manhattan porough is this year 316,000 and the foreshadowed vote of the borough is about 200,006, which is substantially the same as the vote of the State of California at last year's Presidential election, 30,000 less than the vote of Minnesota and 30,000 more than the vote of Tennessee at the same contest

Nominations for elective office in Man hattan this year have been made with very little friction or controversy and the Board of Elections in operation for the first time this year as a separate department, distinet from the Police Department, and equally divided in its membership between the two parties, has determined all matter of dispute as to local nominations, ther have been none as to sity or county nomina tions in such a way as to render unnecessary, except in a few isolated cases, appear

the courts.
The Assembly district in Manhattan this year in which there are the largest number of nondnations for local offices is the Fighth Assembly, which casts the smallest vote. All four of the fusion cardinales for Superms Court Judge and three of the four Tanarany candidates for Supreme Court Judge reside in one Assembly desiret. Both candidates for Borough President of Manhattan on the fusion and Tanameny tickets, respec-

Let All Vote All the Tleket. TO THE LOTTOR OF THE SEE. SE! Permit

ticket is a mistake trapstitionar have a rigid to object, and I feat may retained. I seems to be macrossed at miss to fait. Mr. Justice Handmark is now serving his third year on the househ. He has been tried and has proved his fitness. He should have the support of all parties as he has that of his Bur generally.

in hew york city any club or organization the name of "Tannany Holl " Will you plea-Jetine the difference, if any becares the annualled

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. It Is Now All Written in Outline and Por

tions of It Are Completed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 .- President Roose velt has made more progress in the preparation of his message to Congress than any of his predecessors ever did so far in advance of the meeting time of Congress. Mr. Roosevelt had no sooner entered the White House after the funeral of President McKinley than he began the collection of facts and opinions regarding the needs of administration, with a view to the preparation of the message which he will send to Congress soon after its assembling on Dec. 2. At the first meeting of the Cabinet the President asked the heads of the executive departments to discuss for his information the salient features of their respective administrations. At subsequent meetings he asked them for more definite information, including the recommendations which they expect to make in their annual reports, which are due next month. Meanwhile, as is well known, he invited leading Senators to come to Washington to confer with him. Several have been here already and others are expected within the next week. He confers with these Senators in the freest and most direct manner

As a result of this activity of the President the message in outline is now all in writing and the written discussion of certain subjects which will be treated in the document is completed. President Roosevelt despatches business with great rapidity, and this statement applies to his present forehanded work on the message. For the last two or work on the message. For the last two or three evenings he has even seen fit to forego his usual custom of having guests at dinner in order that he might work on his message in the evening. On Tuesday evening he left the box party which he and Mrs. Roosevelt were giving at the theatre at the end of the first act, and there was some wonder in the audience as to his reason for doing so. He returned to the White House immediately and worked hard for an hour and a half and worked hard for an hour and a half on the important State paper, which is now absorbing so much of his attention. His work on the message has to be done in the afternoon and evenings, for the mornings are occupied almost entirely with official visitors.

discussing public policies and soliciting

their advice

visitors.

The President is writing the message both by dictation and by his own hand. When he dictates it is usually to Assistant Secretary Loeb, who transcribes his shorthand notes promptly and returns the typewritten copy to the President, but a large part of the message as it exists now is in the headwriting of the President himself. part of the message as it exists now is in the handwriting of the President himself. The various fragments, each representing some subject to be treated in the message, are pasted on large sheets of paper under headlines convenient for quick reference. The result is a "rough draft" of the message The result is a "rough draft" of the message as it will be sent to Congress five weeks from now. Many important matters, of course, have not been fully developed, and some subjects are barely touched upon; and it is probable that the message, with all changes and corrections made and complete to the last details will not be ready until within last detail, will not be ready until within twenty-four hours of the time when it must be sent to the Capitol.

WOMEN "REBELLION CLUBS." Mrs. Corinne Brown Calls for an Uprising Against Man.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1 .- "Rebellion clubs" for women were advocated last night by Mrs. Corinne Brown in an address before the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Socialist party

at the Socialist Temple. She said that she was in favor of the formation of clubs or organizations of women rebels in every city and town and village in the country. A movement, she averred. was already under way for a convention or conference of women to consider the topic in this city during the winter, and the chief purpose would be to make it known from end to end of the country that women were no longer content merely with asking for suffrage, but were in a state of open rebellion everywhere against the masculine rule that refuses to admit them

into full equality with men in all affairs.

"It is time that women proclaimed to the world that they have lost patience with the tyranny and bossism of the stronger sex." Mrs. Brown exclaimed. "For such slaves and serfs as we women are there is only one way in which our complete freedom and emancipation can be won. That way rebellion.
"A league of women rebels should be

formed. It has been suggested to me that the Socialists—or the wives and sisters and sweethearts of Socialists—are the proper people to start such a movement. The men people to start such a movement. The men would soon subside. They cannot get along without us.

An Open Letter to the New Voter. If the respectable business men whose offices are in New York but whose homes are in New Jersey could vote in Manhattan on election day Low would

go in on a breaker.

If you respectable young men who expect to cast your first vote this year will cast that vote for Decency and against Devery and the Devil, Low will go in on an equally big breaker.

Young man, if you have any doubts on the subtect of your duty as a voter. If you are an admirer of Shepard, then by all means vote for Low and admire Shepard at your lessure after election. You will surely admire him more as a plain citizen than as an associate of Devery and the Devil.

If you were thinking of giving up the day to reconsider and don't strap on your bag until you have voted for decency and the purity of Amerfean homes in all quarters of the city. You will to forget your day of golf, but if you vote for Low you will never forget that you fought in a battle for American womanhood and were on the

The so called "cadets" -infamous use of a thrice honorable name! will stand shoulder to shoulder with you if you vote for Shepard (that is, Devery

Think of it, young man, the men who live on the courd. If you have made up your mind to vote them and with them then consider before it is out before sunrise

It is a fine thing to belong to a party and to be a asistent party man, but it is a finer thing to vote

You won't need a slogan if you vote for Low and Jemma. But if you are bound to vote for Shepard let your storage be Croker and the Cadeta, Davier and the Parties Daviers Leonage Lot Farmond N J Get E.

To raw flores of Tax both So: Utenal Norman tone and a marriage locate tere to day Must be go shown to life grave tethedored and unoung black this name periods or one to be embedded in the late of t

BEADERS, Pa., Oct. 80. The Boom of the Tiger I have the cube of the York to the civic benese suct.

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Laber Union Protests Against Employment of Non-Union Musicians in Theatres.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.-The old trouble among the musicians of the District of Columbia who belong to trades unions has broken out again. It arises from the fact that non-union men are employed in the United States Marine Band. The nembers of the Marine Band are enlisted men in the Marine Corps and they are not always members of the Musical Union. The American Federation of Labor, through ternal revenue taxes. Thalia Local 161, the Washington Musical Union, has now declared in formal terms against the members of Government bands in and near Washington. The principal object of the present fight seems to be to prevent the theatre managers from emoying in their orchestras any members of the Marine Band. It is argued that these men receive pay from the Government and therefore should not be allowed to earn additional pay by working in places which might otherwise be filled by union men. The same fight was made seven years ago and the union lost in the contest. Prof. Santelman, director of the Marine Band, in speaking of the present move-

ment said:

"The struggle is only a continuation of that which was commenced years ago. The musicians employed in the Marine Band, as every one knows, are the best that can be obtained. Some of the men left positions that paid them \$40 to \$50 a week to enlist with the band on condition that they be allowed to accept engagements at theatres, &c., in order that their salaries might be made equal to demands upon them.

"The fight which is being made by the labor union has to do with only about fifteen

The fight which is being made by the labor union has to do with only about fifteen of the band, as there are no others who have positions in theatre orchestras or ever play as extra men. In addition to this there are only ten or a dozen weeks in a season when the players of the special instruments—oboes, hassoons, &c—are engaged by the theatres, and it is to the employment of my men in such capacities that the union objects in the main. The players of these instruments have to be in a certain condition physically to play them at all. Their lips are developed very carefully and the proper development is only maintained by constant practice. The contention that wrong is done by employing men in wrong is done by employing men in a private orchestra who also draw salaries from the Government as members of the Marine Band is absurd, because some of the very men who are pushing this thing are employed in the Government depart-ments at salaries of from \$1,200 to \$1,500 a year, twice as much as the musicians in the band receive."

WHITE HOUSE GATES CLOSED. Camera Flends Have Annoyed the Roose velt Children at Their Play.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 .- Camera fiends have annoyed the Roosevelt children so much in their playground south of the White House that the grounds will be closed to the public after to-day. The lawn between the mansion and the drive which surrounds the White House lot adjacent to the grounds of the Washington Monument have for the last five years been open for half an hour, morning and evening, to allow the clerks from the State, War and Navy building to make a short cut bebetween Pennsylvania avenue and that

During the time when the gates were open people have been allowed to stroll over the lawn and even to approach the White House and see the President go out for his daily horseback ride at 4 o'clock. The Rooseve't children are usually play-The Rooseve't children are usually playing in the grounds at that hour and they have frequently been asked by visitors with cameras to pose for their photographs. If they refused or ignored the requests they were persistently followed about the grounds. The President has expressed dislike of this and reluctantly ordered that the gates be kept closed at all hours of the day. The only exception to the rule will be made on each Saturday afternoon during the summer season when the Marine Band gives a concert.

The grounds south of the White House were kept open at all hours during the Har-rison administration, but the Clevelands were annoyed in the same way that the Roosevelts have been, by persistent at-tempts of camera fiends to photograph the children. Mr. Cleveland ordered the grounds closed and the order was not sus-pended during the McKinley administration, except for a short time each morning and evening in order to allow the department clerks to save time in going to and from save time in going to and from their work.

JAPAN BUILDS A LOCOMOTIVE. Experiment Made at Osaka Said to Have Been Successful.

VICTORIA. B. C., Nov. 1 .- According to news received by steamer to-day the Japanese have started to build their own engines instead of importing from the engines instead of importing from the United States. The Kobe Chronicle tells of the construction of a locomotive at Osaka with satisfactory results. The total weight of the engine was a little over thirtyone tons and it has a boiler capacity to attain a speed of thirty miles an hour. The cost is estimated as over 10 per cent. below those imported, and when the freight from Kurora or America is included the mendations to Congress is not yet defrom Europe or America is included the cost is still further reduced. The work was directly superintended by Viscount Incuye Masaru, formerly a director of the Imperial Government Railway.

Remarkable Shooting Case. From the Mobile Daily Register

MERIDIAN, Miss. Oct 28-News reached here to-day of a sensational shooting scrape in Newton county near Decatur, the county seat the result of which was the serious wounding of A A Creashaw and his eighteen-yearold daughter by M. P. Fay, a well to-do lawyer Fay, it is said, in company with a constable

visited Crenshaw's home to repievin a yoke of ogen. The attorney and constable were met by Crenshaw and his daughter, who told them that if they took possession of the exen they would kill them Crenshaw and his for conscience said:

the a man this year, and be a Reputition or a shortgan and the father with a Winchester shortgan and the father with a Winchester

shofms and the father with a wholester rife.

Fay did not heed the threat and attempted to take the exen when the sirl raised her gun and fired. Fay excuped the kind of backshot by jumping behind a tree. Its tiper raised his own weapon and returned the fire of the girl shootling her through both thighe inflicting only fleeb wounds.

The father of the girl fired at Fay and the tree lightly dwhich the young sawyer had taken refuge again received the contains of the gun.

Fay quier as a flash returned transhaw's fire, wounding the latter seriously, if not fathly beging the father and daughter lying leaving the father and daughter lying

tatally the father and daughter lying on the ground, Fey and the constable house the agent and force there he greatly easy and the search and force there he parties to take them to I don.

Fay then fode randdly back to the chardles are fitted to take of the chardles are randdy back to the sull and before the probabilities to the accept them to I had.

For their pole ratiolity back to the accept of the chaoting and invitative accounted many and girl in the house included and the being of their acceptance of a possible from the arrandom a house for head model to be arrandom and modifical old to the acceptance of people and their hoteless of the act lies held reduced beautiful and it and the held reduced beautiful at an it is and a remaining to the said to be a supported by the said.

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FIGHT AGAINST MARINE BAND. TREASURY SURPLUS, \$27,361,000 Receipts in 4 Months, \$5,000,000 Less Than

Last Year; Payments, \$27,000,000 Less. WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 .- The Government received \$9,186,017 more than it spent during the month of October and the Treasury surplus for the first four months of the fiscal year rose to \$27,361,009. This surplus is considered phenomenally large, in view of the large expenditures incident to the beginning of the fiscal year and the reduced receipts due to the repeal of in-

The internal revenue receipts were less by about \$4,000,000 than in October of last year, owing to the change in the law customs receipts, however, increased by nearly \$3,000,000. While the total receipts of the Government for the last four months have been less by nearly \$5,000,000 than in the same part of last year, the expenditures have decreased by about \$27,000,000. The decrease in expenses was most notable in the War Department, the payments amounting during the last four months to only \$41,362,172, as against \$63,828,388 during the same months of last year. There was also a decrease of nearly \$2,000,000 in payments for negations. The October of the payments for pensions. payments for pensions. The October re-ceipts were from the following sources: Customs, \$23,415,571; internal revenue, \$23,-511,649; miscellaneous, \$2,904,732

Secretary Gage believes that the bond purchases, which were resumed to-day, will dispose of the fear expressed in some quarters that the surplus in the T will become undesirably large. opinion the purchase of bonds is the most desirable means of keeping the surplus down to proper limits.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT. Decrease in October, \$9,563,407 - Avail-

able Cash Balance, \$175,655,697. WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.- The public debt statement issued to-day by the Treasury Department, shows that during the month of October the debt of the United States decreased \$9,563,407, the interest bearing debt decreased \$5,943,020, the debt on will debt bearing no interest increased \$2.117. 680, and the cash in the Trea creased \$5,735,817. The debt on Interest bearing debt, 100; debt on which interest had cased, \$1,341,310; bearing no interest, \$35,324,-244; total, \$1,347,688,654. The cash in the Trust funds to redeem outstanding cer-

tificates—Gold coin, \$312,815,089; silver dol-lars and bullion, \$491,082,000.

General Fund—Gold coin, bullion and certificates, \$109,346,494; silver dollars, bullion and certificates, \$13,815,398; United

States notes, \$7,899,988; other assets, \$17,247,704; in National Bank depositories, \$110,840,438; total, \$1,213,048,111. Against this there were outstanding: Gold certificates, \$312,815,089; silver certificates, \$449,648,000; treasury notes of 1890, \$41,434,000; miscellaneous liabilities, \$83,-495,325; reserve fund, \$150,000,000; leaving an available cash balance of \$175,655,697.

FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS.

The President and Cabinet Go Carefully Over List to Be Sent to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 .- Nearly all the time of the Cabinet meeting to-day was occupied by the President in the inspection of long lists of appointments that were made by his predecessor during the recess of Congress. Mr. Roosevelt will have to send all these appointments to the Senate or make other appointments to take their places. While it is his policy to send in for confirmation all the recess appointment as a matter of principle to know about the men for whose appointment he is to assume unless there are special, strong reason for superseding them, but he is determined to apply the principle of merit rigidly in each case.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

on Construction. WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 .- Secretary Long made public this afternoon the recommendations of the Naval Board on Construction for increasing the navy. There have been several speculative statements published as to what the board would report and the announcement made by Secretary Long to-day shows those statements to have been incorrect. The recommendations are as follows:

Three seagoing battleships of 16,000 tons each, to be heavily armed and armored two heavily armed and armored two heavily armed and armored.

two heavily armed and armored cruisers of 14,500 tons each, six gunboats of 1.30

mendations to Congress is no termined. He will probably a the construction of three great a ful battleships and two cruisers, a urge the construction of about twelve gunboats.

GUATEMALA'S CONDOLENCE.

Sends a Special Envey to Express Serrow for President Mektate,'s Death

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 .- Sener Jorga No. noz, a special envoy from Combonica with the rank of Minister Pientpo pose of expressing to this conregret and condulences of over the death of President over the death of President

President, expressing to fill.
American people the profess the same time he assured all of the cordial regard of his je-President and people of t riprocated the cordial exper-

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Secretary Rout Cables for an tation minterment as to \$400 f WARRINGTON, NOV. 1 Services the Philippines of the III Tast, Printenes of the Picture aton, and has eached to Morrist to him the advisability of taking should be do no. Judge Tail a return to the flutted Pirates Wright may assure the curies.